

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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## KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

**K. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.**

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President: The following amendment offered by the delegate from Jessamine, (Dr. A. K. Marshall) is, I believe, the immediate subject before the convention. It reads as follows:

"That neither this convention, nor any hereafter to be assembled by the people of this commonwealth, has any right or power, to either emancipate the slaves now in the state, or their descendants, or to authorize the legislature to pass laws for their emancipation."

From the fact that the mover of the amendment, just read, announced his intention to vote against it himself, and as no one seems inclined to urge its favorable consideration, I apprehend that it will shortly be given the go-by, and that we will pass to the consideration of something else.

I have not arisen, sir, for the purpose of discussing the proposition of the delegate from Jessamine; but for the purpose of explaining to the convention, the constituency I immediately represent upon this floor, and the world, the reasons which induced me to vote as I did upon the amendment presented some days ago by the delegate from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis). As the vote I then gave, without an explanation, might lead to misconstruction on the part of some, I desire, therefore, to express my views fully in regard thereto.

The amendment offered to the report of the committee, as an additional section to which I have referred, reads as follows:

"The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to his property is the same, and as inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever."

Now, sir, I voted against the section I have just read—the reasons for so doing, I propose to give.

Mr. President, I recognize no legal difference in a man's right to his slave and any other property. We hold our slaves by legal and constitutional sanctions. When they are improperly injured or taken from us without our consent, and without legal authority, the laws of the country afford us redress, just as they do when our lands are trespassed upon, or our horses taken from us. This is all as it should be. I wish not to interfere with the constitution or laws as they now stand upon the subject.

Yet, sir, I voted against the proposition of the gentleman from Bourbon. First, because I can see no necessity, earthly, for it. We have already secured to the slaveholder his property in his slaves as fully as we have secured our lands, our houses, and our homes, or any description of property whatever; and, sir, when I have placed the slave property of the country upon an equal footing, so far as the protection of the constitution is concerned, with all other property, I have done as much as I am willing or intend to do, for its protection. When I recognize the legal right to slaves to be as perfect as the legal right to my homestead, I have done all that I am expected to do, and have gone as far as I intend to go.

Notwithstanding all I have said, sir, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine attempted to be established by the amendment—for the great reason, sir, that it is false in fact, and founded rather upon the strong pro-slavery propensities of the times in Kentucky, than upon reason or propriety. I say this with all imaginable deference to the great mind that conceived it, and presented it to this convention.

Look at the proposition, sir. What does it assert? Nothing more nor less, than that slave property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction. This, if true, I would subscribe to, but as it is false, I will endeavor to expose it.

All questions of doubtful import, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, when they do arise, are referred to the judicial department of the government for settlement; and after they are settled by the supreme court of the United States, the country must submit to the settlement thus made. Now, sir, I regard the question presented as no longer a mooted one, as having been long ago determined by the highest and only authoritative tribunal known to our constitution and laws.

The supreme court of the United States in the case of *Pridge* against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 611, says:

"The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws."

Now, sir, what does this decision assert? That slavery is founded upon and limited to the range of laws—that it is the creature of municipal regulation—and not, sir, as the amendment asserts, "before and higher than any constitutional sanction."

I have now said as much as I intended saying when I arose, but as the subject of slavery and emancipation has occupied much of the time of the convention, and as there are still many important propositions connected with these subjects, upon your table, I propose now, sir, by the indulgence of the convention, to say all I have to say, in regard to them; and if I should not confine myself to the immediate subject of discussion now pending, I shall at least not wander further from the issue that has been egestomy with all who have preceded me in the discussion of the great questions to which I propose addressing myself.

The resolutions of the delegate from Madison, (Mr. Turner)—the preamble and resolution of the delegate from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon), and the report of the committee on slavery, present for public questions.

First, is it expedient to invest the legislature with the power to emancipate slaves hereafter in Kentucky, under any circumstances, without the consent of the owner? Secondly, the expediency being granted, have we the right and power to do so? Thirdly, has the master the same perfect right, as the offspring of his slaves, that he has to those in esse? And fourthly, the propriety of incorporating the provisions of law of 1833, in the amended constitution, is presented.

The foregoing questions have been extensively discussed by delegates upon this floor, as well as the abstract proposition, is slavery right and proper in and of itself?

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

NO. 64.

That the legislature ought to have the power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners, I have no doubt, and I shall, without any hesitancy, vote to give it the power; first, because I believe it to be right; and secondly, because I regard it as essential to the reception and ratification of any constitution we may make by the people.

A great many considerations have brought my mind to the conclusion just indicated; a few of them I propose submitting to the convention.

In the first place, the power is delegated in the present constitution, and I do not believe that the people have demanded any change.

The first clause of the first section of the eighth article of the existing constitution reads:

"The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated."

As the power has been lying dormant for the last fifty years in the constitution, I am told that time has demonstrated that there is no necessity for its retention. And I grant, sir, that if public sentiment continues in Kentucky, throughout all coming time, as it now is, that this, as well as all other constitutional provisions having the ultimate extinction of slavery in view, with great propriety might be omitted. I would ask, though, what assurances we have that such will be the case? How do we know that the succeeding generation may not be as zealous for the extirmination of slavery as we are for its preservation? Liberty has one day in France been the idol of every heart, and in its defence every Frenchman would have poured out his blood. The next, the same precious treasure, with equal devotion, would have flowed like rivers in the effort to extinguish the hallowed fires of freedom and rivet the chains of tyranny, oppression, and despotism. Whether Kentucky is destined at any time, proximate or remote, to reverse the decision recently given with unparallelled unanimity, in favor of the institution of slavery, time alone can determine. The framers of the constitution under which we have lived so long, and under the influence of which Kentucky has acquired her world-wide reputation, thought that the day might come when policy and interest would permit us to do what they may conceive with us in regard to their necessity, if we have done any thing which may have a tendency to retard emancipation, and cast more insuperable obstacles in the way of the final extinction of slavery than now exist? No one can, ought, or will expect it. On the other hand, were we to weaken the tenure by which slaves are held and enjoyed as property, no one could expect the excited, victorious pro-slavery party to receive it. No sir, there is not a slave in Kentucky who would vote to inflict the slightest blow upon the institution of slavery. True wisdom then, it seems to me, would induce us to allow this subject to rest, where we found it. I am opposed to slavery, sir, and to all that it will bequeath to us, but I will not be forced to yield the entire wealth of the state, till we submit our labors to them for final ratification. Will that respectable and philanthropic class of our fellow citizens who so much desire the entire abolition of slavery, vote to receive our amended constitution, I care not how many substantial reforms may be inserted by us, or how fully they may concur with us in regard to their necessity, if we have done any thing which may have a tendency to retard emancipation, and cast more insuperable obstacles in the way of the final extinction of slavery than now exist? No one can, ought, or will expect it. On the other hand, were we to weaken the tenure by which slaves are held and enjoyed as property, no one could expect the excited, victorious pro-slavery party to receive it. 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country, and posterity, to judge of the correctness of the arguments and opinions advanced.

I come now, Mr. President, to examine, for a single moment, the proposition, that the slaveholder has the same perfect right to the offspring of slaves yet unborn, than he has to those now in being. There are perfect and inchoate rights recognized by law, and many material and important differences now exist, and still more may be made to exist between them, without any violation of the individual rights of the citizen. If I have a moneyed capital, for instance, I have a perfect right thereto, and no convention or legislature, without manifest injustice, can deprive me of it. I now have the legal right to loan my money and collect six per cent. interest by law, for its use. I ask you, now, if there is no difference between the right to the capital, and the interest accruing thereto? The capital I have—indeed of law—a natural right; to the interest is given me by operation of law, as well as the right to coerce principal and interest, when payment is refused. The power to abolish the remedy for the collection of debts exists in, and may be exercised by, the sovereign power of all governments at will. The regulation of interest is a subject over which the sovereign power has undoubted control. Public policy must, as a matter of course, determine the rate of interest in all governments. Who will deny the power of this convention to authorize the legislature to increase or diminish the rate of interest, or to abolish it altogether? If we admit this power, it occurs to me that you also admit the power of this convention to provide that all slaves born after a certain date, shall be free. The same argument applies to the future profits resulting from the increase of slaves, that is applicable to the regulation of interest. Public policy must determine both subjects; and the power to determine the one is as plenary as the other. If you lessen the value of slaves, you injure the master less; if you take away the increase of a man's slaves you injure the slaveholder. I do not desire this convention to do so; but I would not, for all the gold in California, vote to insert a clause providing for immediate or gradual emancipation in the constitution; because I have promised not to do so, and because the voice of Kentucky is against it. But there is a great difference between the exercise of, and the possession of a power. I assert that we have full power to emancipate all slaves hereafter born in Kentucky, or to delegate the power to do elsewhere. But I will vote to do neither. I hold also, that we have full power to emancipate all slaves now in Kentucky, by paying their owners for them, and to emancipate all born hereafter without paying for them. But, sir, I will not vote to do either. The reasons have been incidentally given.

I come now, sir, to notice for a short time the law of 1833, which prohibits the importation of slaves into Kentucky from sister states and from foreign governments under certain restrictions and penalties, and the propriety of inserting that law, or the spirit of its provisions in the amended constitution. The objects of the law of 1833 were manifold—first, to prevent the increase of slaves, and particularly bad slaves, in Kentucky. Secondly, to stop the trade in slave property that was going on between our citizens and the south. Thirdly, to receive money in exchange for our surplus products instead of negroes. The foregoing were among the chief reasons offered in support of the law in question at the time of its enactment, and in support of it whenever an attempt was made to repeal it. They are arguments which address themselves to the mind and conscience of every man, and seem to have met with the approbation and approval of the people of Kentucky for sixteen consecutive years—long enough to have impressed everybody with the conviction that the law in question reflected the settled policy and wishes of our people in reference thereto. And I now suppose that few men can be found who are not in favor of fostering the vital principles of the act of 1833, because all of us have seen the good effects resulting from it—all of us fully concur in the wisdom and philanthropy of its provisions. These matters, however, sir, have been so repeatedly the subjects of discussion in Kentucky, that I do not feel disposed to amplify them at this time; especially as I have it in my power to refer all who desire information in reference thereto to the able, eloquent, and demonstrative speech of honorable George Robertson, delivered in the house of representatives last winter; and he who doubts the policy of the law of 1833, after reading that great effort, (I feel inclined to say the greatest that great mind ever produced,) could, if he were disposed, doubt whether two and two make four. I would like very much to see the provisions of this law engrafted in the constitution; we are about to make, and thereby prevent the continual agitation thereof in the legislature; and if I were to consult my feelings on my judgment or the wishes of those who sent me here, I should unhesitatingly vote to give them a place in our organic law. But, Mr. President, I have to do nothing that will have a tendency to defeat our labor, and cause the people to reject the amendment; and will give any vote which will tend to such a result. And from all the lights before me, I am fully satisfied that if we were to prohibit the importation of slaves into Kentucky for domestic use, or in exchange for our exports to the south, that the people would refuse to ratify the constitution. Not that I believe that a majority of the people of Kentucky are opposed thereto, but because many are. Yes, sir, such a provision would cause thousands to vote for the rejection of the amended constitution—enough, perhaps, when combined with the standing army of uncompromising opponents of the amended constitution, to render its defeat absolutely certain. Such being my deliberate judgment, and knowing that if the people of Kentucky desire to continue the policy of the law of 1833, they can do so by legislative enactment, I shall vote against its incorporation into the constitution.

In the course of the discussion of the institution of slavery some weeks ago, gentlemen took occasion to refer to slavery in the District of Columbia and to the Wilmot proviso. I desire upon this occasion to remark, sir, that I do not believe congress has any power over slavery in the District of Columbia, and that its abolition in the district would be a violation of the rights of the citizens of the district, as secured by the deeds of cession from Maryland and Virginia. Nor do I believe that congress has any moral right to apply the Wilmot proviso to the territories of the United States. Slavery as it exists in the states and territories, is a subject over which the states and territories alone where it exists have any right to exercise control. I deny that congress has any moral or legal right to dictate to the states or territories of the Union what their policy shall be in reference to this great subject. The states and territories alone have the power to determine whether they will permit slavery to exist within them or not. But, sir, I do not intend to discuss these great questions, and I have only referred to them for the purpose of expressing the foregoing opinions.

I wish now to notice a few of the arguments and observations of gentlemen upon the abstract question of slavery as an institution, and I will close. The following remarkable language occurs in the speech of the delegate from Madison, (Mr. Turner,) of the 10th of October, viz:

"We all know that the institution of slavery is the best in the world to keep society from becoming fixed and settled. Look at those who were originally overseers in Virginia and Kentucky at their first settlement. They have become the proprietors of the very estates upon which they were first employed as overseers. And their descendants now fill the halls of legislation and the courts of judicature of the country, whilst the descendants of the original proprietors have descended to a different level in the scale of society."

Mr. President, we read a melancholy lesson truly in the above remarks. What higher evidence of the evils of slavery can mortal man adduce than are presented in the short paragraph quoted. What does it say sir? What is the moral that we are to learn from it? It is said that slavery encourages laziness, extravagance and prodigality in our children—that it units them for the care and labors of life—but those who are born to affluence and reared and educated amidst the enervating dissipations of

slavery, live to see not only their slaves, but

their homes, and the homes of their fathers pass away from them and into the hands of strangers, and themselves cast out upon the world homeless and hopeless.

Again: the gentleman remarks in the same

speech, "I believe that they who are raised up by the institution of slavery exists, with some exceptions, are uniformly distinguished. Who has ever seen such a constellation of great men as the southern states have produced since we have achieved our liberties. Look at the great men of Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, and where are the men who are worthy to compare with them in the free states of the north. We have had, it is true, an Adams or two, a Webster and a Wright; but they are few and far between. Sir, there is a nobleness of spirit, a feeling above littleness, a greatness of soul that grows up where the institution of slavery exists, that is scarcely to be found in any other country."

Sir, I am behind no man in a just appreciation of the talents, the learning, and the claims of Kentuckians, to distinction in any and all respects. And I am fully aware that when we look to the intellectual jewels of our country, Kentucky, thank God, can boast the possession of some that shine with peculiar brilliancy, and will sparkle throughout all coming time upon the brightest pages of American history, and will be the pride and boast of every American heart and tongue. Yet, sir, I fear that when the intellectual and literary claims of the south are contrasted with those of the north, that the balance will not preponderate in our favor. I need not sir, institute the comparison—every intelligent Kentuckian knows what the result would be. Admit that our statesmen are equal to those of the north; yet, sir, the south gave not to fame Story, a Kent, a Greenleaf and an Irving—names that imperishably interwoven with the laws and standard literature, not only of America, but the civilized world. This sir, I am sure, is a branch of the subject that we need not desire to see investigated, and consequently I will leave it.

The following beautiful, metaphorical, and eloquent language occurs in the speech of the delegate from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) of the 11th of October: "Did you ever, sir, in midsummer, about eight-fifths, fall upon a clover field and see the fire-flies rising out of it? Just so when the people had determined to have constitutional reform, were our emancipation friends seen springing up and giving light and hope to each other."

Sir, to whom did the gentleman refer? Was it to Clay, to Underwood, to Breckinridge? the most gifted spirits that Kentucky boasts! Clay, Underwood, and Breckinridge, bear fire-fly lights?" Rather say sir, that they burst forth like brilliant suns upon the world, and that the light they then shed upon the blind and benighted eyes of Kentucky will not be lost to humanity, but that after they shall be gathered to their fathers, the words of wisdom they uttered at the time referred to, shall be seized upon by a grateful and admiring country, and in their names the shackles of slavery shall fall, and universal freedom be proclaimed.

I was forcibly struck with a remark that fell from the President of this convention, in a speech upon this floor some weeks ago. He said: "there is a time when slavery will cease. The slaves have reaped before the Saxon and the Indian reds."

Gentlemen, cast your eyes forward to the time when the prediction is to be verified. I take it for granted that if another generation passes by without the preliminary steps being taken to emancipate and send off our slaves, that there will be only one practical mode left by which they are to be relieved from their bonds. Sir, slavery must constantly increase in Kentucky—it is inevitable unless the two hundred thousand slaves now in the state are used to rear supplies for southern markets; and I will not, I cannot believe, that those who are to shape the destiny of my country will devote her energies to any such unhallowed purpose. A few days since, I heard a distinguished member of this body remark that twenty years ago, twenty-eight happy and prosperous families were living upon a tract of land in the county of Clark, that is now owned by a single man; and that he is the only voter now living upon the entire tract. As a man's slaves increase, he must extend his possessions for their employment; and thus it is that slaves drive from your country the poor white population, and this process will continue to go on and to grow worse and worse, until whole counties in the end, which now support hundreds of freemen, will be owned by a few nabobs and occupied by their innumerable slaves; and sir, when such comes to be the case, the cessation, the end of the institution will indeed be at hand. I shall never live to see that day, thank God, Mr. President, but your children and my children's blood may enrich the soil we are consecrating to slavery in its defense. Our graves, the graves of our fathers, when our posterity shall have died in their defense, may be trodden over and disdained by the descendants of the degraded race we now hold in bondage, and this glorious land of ours, (old Kentucky,) becomes the home and heritage of the slave. May Heaven avert such a catastrophe and incline the hearts of those who are to come after us to wisdom's ways.

Mr. PRESTON. I will not vote for the two resolutions now before the house, for the simple reason, that I believe the true principles are already contained in the sections to the bill of rights, which have been added by the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon,) and the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis.)

I will not undertake to answer the arguments of the gentleman who has preceded me, as they relate rather to the wisdom of retaining the slave property of Kentucky than to the subject of the property or improvidence of inserting these clauses in the constitution. He has drawn a compunction inuidious to the state of my birth, inuidious to her mother, Virginia, inuidious to all the slave states, and has chosen to compare the greater wealth of Massachusetts and Connecticut, their greater population, and all the greater advantages which he alleges they possess, when placed in the balance with our state of Kentucky. I feel no spirit to enter into controversy with him on this subject; but I will ask him to turn to the twenty thousand paupers of Massachusetts, a state smaller than Kentucky; to the one hundred and thirty or forty thousand paupers of the state of New York, where every individual is compelled to contribute to the maintenance of this large amount of poverty, the support of which costs half a million a year. He has drawn an alluring picture of the state of their public education, but he has not thought fit to show us the reverse of this great subject. The states and territories alone have the power to determine whether they will permit slavery to exist within them or not. But, sir, I do not intend to discuss these great questions, and I have only referred to them for the purpose of expressing the foregoing opinions.

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the legalized system which is pursued in these states towards their poor.

Sir, there was one Miss Dix, an Englishwoman, who, some three or four years ago, came into the state of Kentucky to inquire into the statistics of poverty and jails; and I recollect an anecdote that occurred which may serve to illustrate the point under discussion. She went to the town of Danville; and, among other enquiries of the landlord of the hotel, she asked where was the poor house of the county. He replied that there was none. She asked if there were no poor in the county. The landlord replied that there were a great many very poor persons. She enquired what was their condition; and was informed by the landlord that the poorest of them lived upon seventy or eighty acres of land, not worth more than from three to four dollars an acre; that they raised two or three hundred bushels of corn, and as many bushels of potatoes; that they kept their horses and their cows, and if they did live in a log house, they generally contrived to keep out the cold and have enough to eat and wear. Said she, "are these your poor?" "Yes," replied the landlord; "and as for a poor house, we havn't got one in the county." That degree of poverty, sir, is about the greatest we ever see in Kentucky. You will find that the "poor man" has his horse to ride to court, and you will find that his corn crib is filled with corn, and you will find that we are not reduced to the miserable system which prevails in the Northern states, of calculating on how little the miserable people live. Let the gentleman then, examine closely that part of the machinery of the state of Massachusetts, before he makes this inviolable distinction between it and his native state. In looking at the comfort of the people I feel proud; I feel proud in remembering the patriotic, for every battle field in the country we count among the slain the patriotic sons of Kentucky. I feel a degree of pride, sir, in looking at our chief magistrate who now fills the presidential chair of this union—a son of Kentucky. And notwithstanding all our alleged want of intelligence, our delegations to congress have been the boast and the pride of this union. I repeat it, sir, that I feel a degree of pride in looking at that gallant old soldier who now fills the highest office in this republic; and that pride swelled still more when I remembered that, despite all the boasted education and intelligence of the men of the North, they have had to look to the South and the West for men to fill the highest and most responsible offices of state—to lead their armies, protect the country, and administer the government.

Sir, there are then, two sides to this picture; and when we come to examine them both, and place them side by side, I must confess that it does not appear to me that we are placed in that inferior position which the gentleman seems to suppose. I for one am contented with the condition of Kentucky. I for one am contented to let a comparison be instituted between Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky; and what man in this hall, what citizen of Kentucky, if he were put upon a northern railroad, or canal boat, if a promising company of gentlemen were together, and the question were asked of each, "to what state do you belong?"—what man among you, what citizen of this state would hesitate to announce "I am a Kentuckian." What man among you would deny his state to claim a birthright from Indiana or Illinois? What man among you who would not rather hail from this, his native state, as the more favoured spot of the Union. Sir, we are not in a condition so unfortunate; the prosperity of a free and happy people around us falsifies the statement: the gallantry of the people among whom we live, is the best test of their education. Cyrus boasted that he taught his people three things—to speak the truth, to ride, and to draw the bow; Kentucky may equally boast that she teaches her sons to speak the truth, to shoot the rifle, and to stand by the state in peril. We may not be so well educated in regard to this or that particular sunday school tract; but if ever the Union is in danger, my word for it, if the shock of arms should come, and Kentucky should be called upon for troops, you will not see our young men shrinking and hiding themselves, to avoid the contest; no, sir, you will see them in front of this hall, contending for the honor of being first on making known the resolution of the majority; But if the question be, to quit a form of government, to which along it appeared that the people were willing to submit on their entering into the bonds of society—if the greater or part of a free people, after the example of the Jews in the time of Samuel, are weary of liberty, and resolve to submit to the authority of a monarch—those citizens who are more jealous of that privilege, so invaluable to those who have tested it, though obliged to suffer the majority to do as they please, are under no obligation at all to submit to the new government; they may quit a society which seems to have dissolved itself in order to unite again under another form; they have a right to retire elsewhere, to sell their lands, and take with them all their effects."

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\* By the fundamental laws of England, the two houses of parliament, in concert with the king, exercise the legislative power; but if the two houses should resolve to suppress themselves, and to invest the king with full and absolute authority, certainly the nation would not suffer it. And who would dare to assert that they would not have a right to oppose it? But if the parliament entered into a debate on making so considerable a change, and the whole nation are bound to submit to it, this would be considered as an approbation of the acts of its representatives.

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story appeals of Brissot, every slave in the West Indies was declared free—I maintain that that act constituted revolution; and I say now, that if we were here as an emancipation body, instead of a constitutional body under the law, if we were to confiscate that property, and declare that we could destroy it by our arbitrary act, I do declare that such an act would throw Kentucky into a state of revolution; and though eighty thousand of the citizens of Kentucky were to declare in favor of such an act, and a minority of seventy thousand were against it, that minority would have a perfect right to take up arms, to do battle for the principle. What, sir, is it asserted here that this convention has absolute control over the lives, liberty, and property of the people of Kentucky? It cannot be denied that the people who entertain abolition views, who assert that the people of this state have no right to hold this species of property—I want to say to them that they have asserted in the two features we have put upon the constitution, that the "absolute and arbitrary right" does not exist; and that slave property is upon precisely the same footing as all other property. If you assert that this absolute arbitrary power does exist, you assert the right to seize the property of every citizen, and that slave property, and its increase, are not upon the same footing.

These are the reasons which induced me to give my vote—a vote I will stand by, both here and before the people of this state, and anywhere, where law is recognized and justice pursued.

Sec. 1. The diffusion of knowledge and learning among men being essential to the preservation of liberty and free government, and the promotion of human virtue and happiness, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to establish, within five years next after the adoption of this constitution, and forever thereafter, in existence, an efficient system of common schools throughout this Commonwealth, which shall be equally accessible to all the white children thereof.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to fill the blank with the word "two."

Mr. PRESTON moved to substitute "five."

The substitute was agreed to.

Mr. HARDIN. Sup-

erior, the convention next proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on education.

The first section was read, as follows:

"Sec. 1. The diffusion of knowledge and learning among men being essential to the preservation of liberty and free government, and the promotion of human virtue and happiness, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to establish, within five years next after the adoption of this constitution, and forever thereafter, in existence, an efficient system of common schools throughout this Commonwealth, which shall be equally accessible to all the white children thereof."

Mr. TURNER moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be now put.

The question was taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Simpson; and it was rejected.

The question recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from Jessamine.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL called for the yeas and nays, and they were—yeas 2, nays 75.

YEAS—Jas. W. Irwin, Elijah F. Nuttall—2.

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, Wm. K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Jas. S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, "Lucius" Desha, Jas. Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selucus Garfield, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Ghosh, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben Hardin, William Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Thos. J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrook, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thos. P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcom, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry F. Pollard, William Preston, Larkin J. Proctor, Thos. Rockhold, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbot, John D. Taylor, Wm. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Trippett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, John Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—75.

I will add that to the honor of these schools, and it ought to be to the pride of the people of Nelson county, there are not now, I believe, less than fifty free scholars in the schools at Bardstown. Some are in the Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and some are in the primary schools; and I never knew or heard of a poor child being refused admittance in either of these schools. When a little Mexican boy, who was left by a captain, and whom I picked up, poor, naked, and hungry at a tavern, carried him home, and clothed him, fell into my possession, my good lady set word to the president of St. Joseph's college, that if they would teach him for nothing, we would board and clothe him for nothing; he said that he could not exactly do that, but that if the boy would dress, and make himself clean, and come to church before the service commenced on Sunday, then they would teach him. And the boy says for himself on Sunday, and commences even in Monday morning. And I verily believe in that college, and in the Nazareth school, and the female catholic school at Bardstown, there are not less than fifty free scholars; and I have never heard of a single instance where they refused a free scholar, that could not pay. The same may be said of the Presbyterian and Methodist schools. They never refuse a free scholar. I know we never had a free school; and I for one am unwilling to put in this constitution, that my constituents shall be taxed for their support.

I have no opinion of free schools any how—none in the world. They are generally under the management of a miserable set of humbug teachers at best. The very first teacher that a child has, when he starts with his A. B. C.—or is learning to spell bla, or boker, or absolute, should be a first rate scholar. He should know exactly how to spell and pronounce the English language; and should understand the art of composition, and the construction of sentences. In the language of Dean Swift, he should have "proper words, and they should be put in proper places." The worst taught child in the world, is he who is taught by a miserable country school master; and I will appeal to the experience of every man here who ever went to those schools, to say how hard it is, to get clear of the habits of incorrect reading and pronouncing, which have contracted, at these country schools. For myself, I will say, it cost me nearly as much labor as the study of the legal profession itself, to get clear of that miserable mode of pronouncing, contracted before I went to a collegiate school—at the age of 17—your would, and could, and should, and all of that. I knew a man in Grayson who was to prove a settlement between two litigants, in a case were a small amount, some thirty, forty, or fifty dollars were involved; he gave in his testimony, and every now and then he would throw in a word of four, five, or six syllables, utterly inappropriate to the sense; like putting a magnificent, gilded saddle, and splendid bridle, with plated bit and curb on a miserable broken down pony, or an ox; there was just about as much propriety in his application of these words; and I saw at once he was a country school master; he had proved the making of the settlement and said I, "when did it take place?" "On the 39th of October," said he. "Oh! the 39th of October you say?" "Yes sir." "Are you not mistaken; was it not the 29th?" "No sir, I know the use of words as well as you do, Mr. Hardin, and say it was the 39th." I then asked him how many days there were in October. He said, he did not exactly recollect, but somewhere between forty and fifty. "How many months are there in the year?" "Oh! there you are a little ahead of me, but I know there are over ten and under fifteen." You are a school master? "Yes—" said he, placing his hands on his hips, and looking very self-important—"thank God that is my vocation, and I am making an application for a free school up here, and I want you to help me if you will." "Sir," said I, "I will do it with all my heart, for you come exactly up to my notion of a free school teacher." Del-gates will perhaps talk to us of the free schools of New England, Massachusetts, for instance; she has a greater white population than we, but viewing the number of our slave population, we have about as many representatives, as she has. She does not cover a space of more than about seven thousand square miles; and her population is crowded together, so as to render her schools accessible to all; there she had large donations set apart by individuals of great and overwhelming wealth to that object; while we have no such means—we must collect by direct tax, from the labor of the people every year, at an expense and loss incident to passing through the sheriff's hands, of from ten to twelve per cent. I once made out an estimate of what it cost to get direct taxes into the treasury of the United States, and I had a table made out showing that it would take \$14 72 on the \$100, to cover the delinquencies and defalcations and collecting commissions of the revenue officers. Now and then it will happen in Kentucky, as the same thing happens elsewhere, that the sheriff sends his money up to this place and the man sends it by unfortunately gets robbed. Nobly knew who did it; but it is so reported, and sooner than break the sheriff up the legislature indemnifies him. This thing may happen again, and I have no objection to its happening again, to save as clever a man as any on this floor from utter ruin.

After this money had been raised at a loss of ten or twelve percent, how it is to be laid out? I know it can't be to the advantage of towns, and that as you increase the size of the town, there is a greater demand for it. And I do not blame my friend who is taking notes, (Mr. Root,) for what I suppose will be his position. He lives in a town that needs these free schools; the increase of population proportionately of poor children entails a tax upon the towns, unless you can collect it from the people of the country, and oblige them to aid in supporting the poor children that are thrown there, sometimes by the death of parents, who depend upon their daily work for a living; and sometimes in their way and sometimes in another. But as to how the teachers of these free schools in these towns and cities, take care of the minds of the scholars male and female, I would like my friend from Louisville, (Mr. Rudd,) to give his experience. According to what he has told me it would be a most melancholy tale that he would relate. Now, Kentucky abounds over 49,500 square miles, and free schools cannot educate scholars, upon a large theatre that nine square miles; and if we scatter them all over the state, fairly, it would require a number of schools beyond the means of the state, after paying the expenses of government, could provide. Not less than 4,500 free schools would be required; or if we do not do that, the result will be, that the poor and thinly populated counties, although taxed for, would not have the benefit of those free schools; that will be the result. I would not send a child to a free school, and would rather pay for his education myself. At this day I send some half dozen children to the Methodist, or Catholic colleges, and would far rather do that, than the poor children thrown into these miser-able free schools; and every body who knows me, knows that besides my own children, I am at all times educating not less than five or six others. Not even the gentleman from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) is a firmer advocate of the doctrine, that the dissemination of a good education, is necessary to the prosperity and perpetuity of a free government like ours. In the reports that have been made upon this subject, most manifest and palpable injustice has been done the state of Kentucky. We heard to day, and I was glad to hear the young delegate from Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) disdaining a comparison between the talents of the northern states and the state of Kentucky. I do not believe that there is a state in the Union, that possesses so great an amount of talent and information as Kentucky. I recollect very well that some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago, that the celebrated James Buchanan, late secretary of state under Mr. Polk, commenced the practice of law in the town of Elizabeth, and county of Hardin. There I became acquainted with him, and at that time I discovered in him a man of fine education and respectable talents. In the course of a few months he began to look unhappy, and as if he was experiencing some disappointment. His father had given him a large landed estate in Hardin county, about which there was some difficulty; and at last he made

his attorney at law, and attorney in fact, and went back and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was raised. Ten or fifteen years afterwards, I met him in congress, and over and over again have we laughed when he told me this remarkable story. "I went to Kentucky," said he "expecting to be a great man there; and every lawyer I met at the bar there was my equal, and more than half of them my superiors, and I gave it up."

I recollect the first time I ever saw Daniel Webster, and heard him speak. And the conversation we had about it, we have laughed over twenty times since; and we did so the last time I saw him. He went off as cold as an icicle and as pure, as if it hung from the temple of the maiden goddess Diana. His language was pure, his manner was cold; and I remarked to him, "Sir, if you will come and settle in Kentucky, and learn our mode of speaking, you will be an orator equal to any Greece or Rome ever produced." And I heard him say, the last time I ever saw him, "would to God I had taken your advice." We are a happy medium between the north and the south. The southern men go off the road, and the north pay. The same may be said of the Presbyterian and Methodist schools. They never had a free school. I know we never had a free school; and I for one am unwilling to put in this constitution, that my constituents shall be taxed for their support.

I have no opinion of free schools any how—none in the world. They are generally under the management of a miserable set of humbug teachers at best. The very first teacher that a child has, when he starts with his A. B. C.—or is learning to spell bla, or boker, or absolute, should be a first rate scholar. He should know exactly how to spell and pronounce the English language; and should understand the art of composition, and the construction of sentences. In the language of Dean Swift, he should have "proper words, and they should be put in proper places." The worst taught child in the world, is he who is taught by a miserable country school master; and I will appeal to the experience of every man here who ever went to those schools, to say how hard it is, to get clear of the habits of incorrect reading and pronouncing, which have contracted, at these country schools. For myself, I will say, it cost me nearly as much labor as the study of the legal profession itself, to get clear of that miserable mode of pronouncing, contracted before I went to a collegiate school—at the age of 17—your would, and could, and should, and all of that. I knew a man in Grayson who was to prove a settlement between two litigants, in a case were a small amount, some thirty, forty, or fifty dollars were involved; he gave in his testimony, and every now and then he would throw in a word of four, five, or six syllables, utterly inappropriate to the sense; like putting a magnificent, gilded saddle, and splendid bridle, with plated bit and curb on a miserable broken down pony, or an ox; there was just about as much propriety in his application of these words; and I saw at once he was a country school master; he had proved the making of the settlement and said I, "when did it take place?" "On the 39th of October," said he. "Oh! the 39th of October you say?" "Yes sir."

"Are you not mistaken; was it not the 29th?" "No sir, I know the use of words as well as you do, Mr. Hardin, and say it was the 39th." I then asked him how many days there were in October. He said, he did not exactly recollect, but somewhere between forty and fifty. "How many months are there in the year?" "Oh! there you are a little ahead of me, but I know there are over ten and under fifteen." You are a school master? "Yes—" said he, placing his hands on his hips, and looking very self-important—"thank God that is my vocation, and I am making an application for a free school up here, and I want you to help me if you will." "Sir," said I, "I will do it with all my heart, for you come exactly up to my notion of a free school teacher." Del-gates will perhaps talk to us of the free schools of New England, Massachusetts, for instance; she has a greater white population than we, but viewing the number of our slave population, we have about as many representatives, as she has. She does not cover a space of more than about seven thousand square miles; and her population is crowded together, so as to render her schools accessible to all; there she had large donations set apart by individuals of great and overwhelming wealth to that object; while we have no such means—we must collect by direct tax, from the labor of the people every year, at an expense and loss incident to passing through the sheriff's hands, of from ten to twelve per cent. I once made out an estimate of what it cost to get direct taxes into the treasury of the United States, and I had a table made out showing that it would take \$14 72 on the \$100, to cover the delinquencies and defalcations and collecting commissions of the revenue officers. Now and then it will happen in Kentucky, as the same thing happens elsewhere, that the sheriff sends his money up to this place and the man sends it by unfortunately gets robbed. Nobly knew who did it; but it is so reported, and sooner than break the sheriff up the legislature indemnifies him. This thing may happen again, and I have no objection to its happening again, to save as clever a man as any on this floor from utter ruin.

After this money had been raised at a loss of ten or twelve percent, how it is to be laid out? I know it can't be to the advantage of towns, and that as you increase the size of the town, there is a greater demand for it. And I do not blame my friend who is taking notes, (Mr. Root,) for what I suppose will be his position. He lives in a town that needs these free schools; the increase of population proportionately of poor children entails a tax upon the towns, unless you can collect it from the people of the country, and oblige them to aid in supporting the poor children that are thrown there, sometimes by the death of parents, who depend upon their daily work for a living; and sometimes in their way and sometimes in another. But as to how the teachers of these free schools in these towns and cities, take care of the minds of the scholars male and female, I would like my friend from Louisville, (Mr. Rudd,) to give his experience. According to what he has told me it would be a most melancholy tale that he would relate. Now, Kentucky abounds over 49,500 square miles, and free schools cannot educate scholars, upon a large theatre that nine square miles; and if we scatter them all over the state, fairly, it would require a number of schools beyond the means of the state, after paying the expenses of government, could provide. Not less than 4,500 free schools would be required; or if we do not do that, the result will be, that the poor and thinly populated counties, although taxed for, would not have the benefit of those free schools; that will be the result. I would not send a child to a free school, and would rather pay for his education myself. At this day I send some half dozen children to the Methodist, or Catholic colleges, and would far rather do that, than the poor children thrown into these miser-able free schools; and every body who knows me, knows that besides my own children, I am at all times educating not less than five or six others. Not even the gentleman from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) is a firmer advocate of the doctrine, that the dissemination of a good education, is necessary to the prosperity and perpetuity of a free government like ours. In the reports that have been made upon this subject, most manifest and palpable injustice has been done the state of Kentucky. We heard to day, and I was glad to hear the young delegate from Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) disdaining a comparison between the talents of the northern states and the state of Kentucky. I do not believe that there is a state in the Union, that possesses so great an amount of talent and information as Kentucky. I recollect very well that some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago, that the celebrated James Buchanan, late secretary of state under Mr. Polk, commenced the practice of law in the town of Elizabeth, and county of Hardin. There I became acquainted with him, and at that time I discovered in him a man of fine education and respectable talents. In the course of a few months he began to look unhappy, and as if he was experiencing some disappointment. His father had given him a large landed estate in Hardin county, about which there was some difficulty; and at last he made

his attorney at law, and attorney in fact, and went back and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was raised. Ten or fifteen years afterwards, I met him in congress, and over and over again have we laughed when he told me this remarkable story. "I went to Kentucky," said he "expecting to be a great man there; and every lawyer I met at the bar there was my equal, and more than half of them my superiors, and I gave it up."

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**KENTUCKY**  
Collegiate and Military Institute.



FANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

**FACULTY.**

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. DEWOB, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR F. J. ANDREW, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. SAM'L P. BANGS, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAM'L P. BANGS, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

**LOCATION.**—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

**ADMISSION.**—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their act may require, and will be admitted to the course of study, passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

**ADVISORIES.**—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he will, at the same time made an accomplished scholar in letters and science, and will be possessed of the constitution, manners, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplated in every part of the United States.

**LAW DEPARTMENT,**

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law, which belong naturally to the regular Academic course of every college, and will be necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American Gentleman; and not with a view to the practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

**TERMS.**

Payable half yearly, in advance. Institute charge for Board, Tuition, lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.00  
Do. do. (Preparatory Department) 130.00 French and Spanish languages, extra, each. 10.00

For most particular information address the Agent, at Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin County, Ky.

F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849.—8d.

**Female Eclectic Institute,**

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

This well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 21st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted, and although applications are invited from all parts of the Union, pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

**TERMS.**

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, as soon as drafted, the Greek and German Languages—in pen and ink, and painting in water and oil colors, and in a decorative style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more than 1,000 volumes of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anatomical plates, and a complete outfit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of four months, in advance.

For singing, vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expenses.

**Four young ladies will be admitted.** To these the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849.—6dsm.

**C. A. WITHERS & CO.**

KEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Kentucky, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO**, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, dealers and importers, we furnish the market with all orders for articles not in our line, will be promptly filled.

C. A. WITHERS & CO., Louisville, Oct. 2, 1849.

**Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.**

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nervous and Bone Liniment.

To those who are anxious we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, &c.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have in stock a large quantity of Paste Blacking, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh an St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

**Piano Forte Warerooms,**  
N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets,  
CINCINNATI.

**PETERS & FIELD,**

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly in the market.

**Piano Fortes.**

From the unrivaled Manufacturer, NUNS & CO., of New York, and will furnish to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guarantee, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary letters from many of his customers, expressing their satisfaction with their instruments, will not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desirous to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers, prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. P. is not taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—1d.

**CITY ORDINANCES.**

BE it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person to sell, pass around or through the city, any garment, any belt, &c.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every offence, recoverable upon conviction thereof, except as aforesaid.

3. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend against the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however, may be reduced by the payment of the sum of \$2 for each offense, except as aforesaid.

J. SWIGERT, Mayor.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—1d.

**Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.**

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment, in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up new rooms, to accommodate at all times to all that may give him a call, he continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

**HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,**

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morning, where all can obtain any kind of bath at the shortest notice, and any kind of wash.

WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on him.

Oct. 4 1849.—5d. (See Gazette.)

**OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.**—The best article, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

**Kentucky Reports.**

A full set of KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if immediate application be made at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Nov. 3, 1849.

**CHARLES MULLER,**

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

Oct. 4, 1849.—4d.

**WANTED! WANTED!**

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.  
Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d.

**MERRILL'S BAKERY,**

AND WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. CORNER Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

PILOT BISCUIT; Butter Crackers; Soda Crackers; Graham Crackers; Almonds on hand at the lowest prices.

SOA C. MERRILL, Jr.  
Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.

**CHARLES MULLER,**

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

Oct. 4, 1849.—4d.

**P. HOLLAND,**

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,

No. 13, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BECING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers:

Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCO lower than any other establishment west of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages, of the following styles.

MISSOURI. KENTUCKY. KENTUCKY.

1 lb. Long. 1 lb. Long. 1 lb. Long.

5 do. 5 do. 5 do.

10 do. 10 do. 10 do.

12 do. 12 do. 12 do.

15 do. 15 do. 15 do.

18 do. 18 do. 18 do.

20 do. 20 do. 20 do.

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